

THE
ENGLISH
SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age soever, the most easy, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct course, how any unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English words, which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or else-where hear or read; and also be made able to use the same aptly themselves; and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the *English* speech: so that he which hath this Book only needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the *Grammar-School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other private use, so far as concerneth *English*: And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the first Book be meer childish for them, but also for all other; especially for those that are ignorant in the *Latin* Tongue.

In the next Page the *School-Master* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all beholders, setting forth some of the chief Commodities of his profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill,
by *Edward Coote*, Master of the Free-school
in Saint *Edmonds-Bury*.

*Perused and approved by publick Authority; and now the 40 time
Imprinted: with certain Copies to write by, at the
end of this Book, added.*

Printed by *A. M.* and *R. R.* for the Company
of Stationers. 1680.



The School-Master his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-Masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledg will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the Practice hereunto adjoynd, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn, in a Catechism, the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both Greek and Latin, lived; and when the principal Histories in them were done.

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby the Children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such Examples for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the Preface; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

Other men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile as may declare learning or eloquence, fit for a Scholar; but I am enforced of necessity to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yea let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of the Scholars: if peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee; for if thou take diligent pains in it but 4 days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better accommodation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou maist sit on thy shop-board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little Book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure, that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and have none present to help thee; make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholars of whom thou maist enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such like things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledg, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like Scoggin's Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus* for these dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. To things generally, you must mark for the use of this Book First, the true understanding of it in the matter, Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, Where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn; to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in. And I have begun with the ea,

first-

The Preface to the Reader.

easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all other might follow with very little labour. These syllables known, (because all words be they never so long or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the first Book, I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my Work, *templ.* without (e), and *run* with one (n) and *Plum* not *Plumne*; my reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom; yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard Observations. The Titles of the Chapters and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the best English-men in this land, are not agreed: As some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the Latin, some *Germain* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty: Follow my advice; and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast, shall learn that here which he knew; neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 forts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammar Schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the most; so that thou shalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldest hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty or more together: hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the other attend; or let one read one line, sentence, or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest nature; and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other, as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one in an higher Form will be able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately

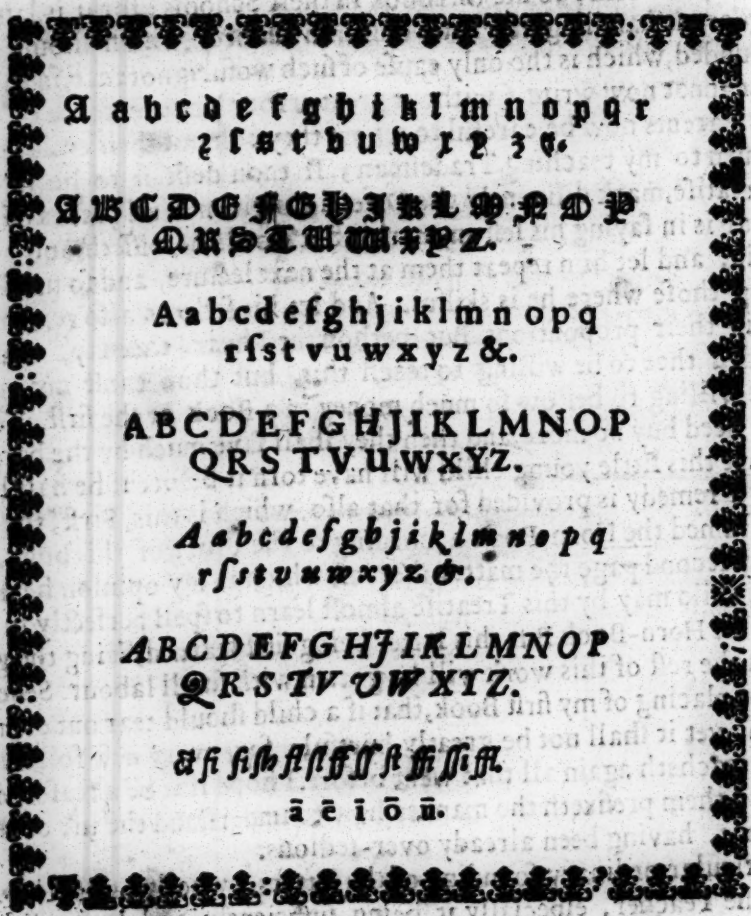
The Preface to the Reader.

lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given this help; I have added for Prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and others, and for Verse, Psalms, and other Verses of all the several sorts of usual: which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Gramarians, to hear their children pronounce: and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded, which is the only cause of such woful ignorance, in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English; therefore let Parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradesman; If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the Directions given in all places of the Book; and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misseth, and note them with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their propositions. But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, that a remedy is provided for that also, which is this, First, the Printer upon sight hereof framed the Horn-Book according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason: for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-Book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for, every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prated and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good: which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easy, and speedy attaining of the learned languages; an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good, will and give glory to God.

Farewell.



A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r
s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q
r s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q
r s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

ā ã ī ō ū
ā ã ī ō ū

The First Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

CHAP. I.

Teaching all Syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

a e t o u
Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id ed ud
Af ef if of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ab eb** ob**
Al el il ol ul
Am em im om um
An en in on un
Ap ep ip op up
Ar er ir or ur
At et it ot ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
At et* ot*
Ap ep* op*
Au eu* ou*
Aw ew* ow*
Ar er ir or ur

If ye do ill, fie on us all
Ah it is so, he is my fo.
Wo be to me, if I do so.

a e t o u
Ba be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ka ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ji jo ju
Pa pe* po*
Ba be bi bo bu
Wa we wi wo wu
Qua que qu qu
Up go on, I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly,
Wo is me, Oh I dy,
You see in me no lye to be.

B

CHAP

This Title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels: and after two or three days when he is skillful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

c before a, u, like k; but before e, or i, like s, if no other letter come between. (Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a Vowel). Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to join the two former sorts of Syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and so the rest; with practice of Reading the same sort of words of three Letters. And here you see that this, and every new Chapter, doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholar to call these words, Syllables; and that so many letters as we spell together, we call a Syllable: and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such Syllables as are used for English words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former chapter. *ai, oi, au, eu, ou.*

Ba bab ba bad, ba bar, bat bay

Be bed, be beg be ber

Bi bid, bi bis, bi bil, bi bit

Bo ber, bo bon, bo bog boz boy

Bu bub but bus, bu bul bu buc buz

Da dad dag day dam dato day

De den der, de dew

Di did dig dim din dip

Do dag dol dopt doz dot doto

Du dup dul, du dum

Fa fal fan far, fa fat

Fe fed fel fe fen few

Fo fog for fap, fo fop

Ga gad, ga gap

Gi gib, gig gil

Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut

Ha had hag hap, ha hat hato hay

He hed hel hem hen heto

Hi hio him, hi hip his hit

Ho hod hog, ho home, ho hot hop

Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur

La lad lag lap, la las lato lay

Le lad leg, le les let

Li lib lig lim, li lip

Lo lob, lo lol lop lot loto

Lu lug, lu lul

Ma mad mam man, ma map mah moto may

Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mis

Mo mod mas meto. Mu mul mum mur

Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, neto

Fi fil fin fir fit

Fu ful fur

Ge ges get

Go gob gop got

Et nib nlt nlp. No ned noz nor notw.
 Eu num nun nut
 Pa pan pas pat paw pay
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit
 Po pod pot. Pu pul pus put
 Ra rag ram ran rad rat raw rap
 Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
 Ta tap tar tar. Te teg tel ten tew
 Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tobs tap
 Tu tub tug run tur
 Ca cal calm can cap cat
 Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit
 Co cob cod cog, co com cobo cop
 Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
 Sa sad sag sam, sa sabo. Se sel set
 Si sip sir sit. So sob som sot sobo
 Su sum, su si p
 Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jeto. Ju jud.
 Pe pel pes pet
 Ba ban bar bat. Be ber
 Wa wag wal wan was wat : woy
 We wel wed wot
 Wi wil win, wo wol wot
 Qua quaf quat. Qu quib quill quit

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill and get me home
 the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat, and I will rid
 me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid
 well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him,
 and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get
 but a jaw-bone of him ill.

In this kind of
 words of one Sylla-
 ble, we use only (e)
 before (a, o, u,) and
 (k) before (e) and
 (y, i,) and not other-
 wise, except in fain-
 ned words, as Ca for
 Cal, Kai for Kather-
 rise: and in some
 proper names as Ch
 the father of Saul:
 but we use (f) before
 any vowel, therefore
 have I placed them
 as you see.

This speech is
 made only of words
 taught before, where
 you are not to ob-
 serve the sense, be-
 ing frivolous, but
 only to teach di-
 stinct reading.

CHAP. III.

Setteth down only all those Syllables that are of three
 letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble blt blo blu
 Bza bze bzt bzo bzu

Cha che cht cho chu
 Cla cle clt clo clu

Ask the Learner what consonants will follow (b); and let him answer (l) or (r) and practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease & benefit you shall find, when you come to the rules of Division in the second Book.

Era cre cri cro cru
Dra dze dzt dzo dzu
Fla fle flt flo flu
Fra fie fri fro fru
Gla gle glt glo glu
Gna gne gnt gno gnu
Gra gre grt gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple plt plo plu
Pra pre prt pro prz
Sca sce scf sco scu
Sha she sht sho shu

Sha she sht sho shu
Sla sle slt slo slu
Sma sme smt smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spf spo spu
Sra sre srt spro spru
Swa swe swt swo swu
Squa sque squit squo squu
Tha the tbt tho thu
Tra tre trt tro tru
Twa twe twt two twu
Wha whe wht who whu
Wza wez wzt wzo wzu

I call (h) a Consonant here & elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

CHAP. IV.

Here are adjoined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Bla clad, ble bled bles bleto, blit blite, blo blot
Bza bzag bzand bza bzas bzat bzay
Bze bzed bzet bzeto. bzim bzo bzoto
Cha champ chap chas chat che cheto
Cht chl chlp. Cho chod chop. Chu chul
Cra crab crag cram. Cre creto
Cri crih cro crob cros crow, cru crum
Dra drab dras drag dram drato dray
Dze dzeg, dzt dzp, dzo dzop, dzu dzum
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flap flat flato flad, fle fled
Flt flit flo flot floto floz, flu flur
Fra frop, fie fret, fri frig, frog from froto
Gla glad glas, glo gleto glt gld
Glo glos gloto, glu glum glut
Gna guat gnato
Gra gros gras gray, grt grig grln gro gres
Kna knap knato, kni knit
Kno knoz knoto knu knub knug

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow, plu plumb

Pla prat pray, pre pres, pri prig

* Sea scab scan scar

She sheg shepe shew, ski skill shin skip

Scro scrof scot. Scol scum

Sha shad shal, shed shel shew

Slia slab slay sle slew

Slt sto slip stt sto stop stow, slu slut

Some smel, smt smit, smo smu smut

Sna snag snap snat, sni snip, sno snob, snu snut

Spa span spar, spe sped spen spew

Spt spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur,

Sta stag star stat stay ste stem

Sti stit still stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stuf stur

Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swell

Swot swig swit swim

Tha then that thaw, the them then they

Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thus

Tra trap trap tre try. Tri trim trip

Tro trop troto tray, tru truh trus

Twt twig

Waha what whe when wey, wot wotip, who whose whom

Wiza wzap, we wzen, wot wzig wotil, woz wozot

Squa squab squad squar, squit squib.

* I have placed (c) and (k) as in the second chapter. Although you shall find (k) written before (a) and (n) as in (skarlet) (skull) yet do the most exact writers say (scarlet) (scul), but Kalendar.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his staff, that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

Setteth down first all Syllables of four letters, beginning with three Consonants. Secondly, joineth them like the

The first Book of the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading Last ly, it teacheth Syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your
Scholar in
these, as I wil-
ledy ou in the
third
Chapter for
the same

purpose; the
first of these
is ever (f)
or (ch)
Make your
Scholars know
perfectly these
Diphthongs,
and use them
to spell the
two last by
their sound,
and not call
them double
ee, or double
oo.

The former
Chapter doth
fully teach to
begin ny
word: these
are of endings
wh-chw-e call
Terminations;
therefore here
I am enforced
to use Sylla-
bles that are
no words.

Sera scre scri sero seru
Skra skre skri sero seru
Scia scie scit scio sciu
Skla skle skit skio sklu
Shla shle shlt shlo shlu
Shza shze shzt shro shru

Sera sire sri sro sru
Spla sple spit spio splu
Spza spze spzt spzo spzu
Thza thze thrt thro thzu
Thwa thwe thwt thwo thwu
thwu

Sera serap, serat seret, scri sero scriub
Shza shzap, shzed shzew, shzt shzg shzt shzu shzub shzug
Stra strag, strau strap, stre stre, stri strot strop
Spla splat, spil spilt
Spza spzat, spze spzee, spzt spzig
Thza thzal, thro thzet, thzum.

At all tall quail, stat staid, bza bzain twain, twa wait
Bzau bzaul szau, lau laud
Tot toll bot boll spoll, tot join coln, hot hots
Du our pour out flour fou foul scoud scoul cloud, howe hous
Free feed bleed, she sheep, fet feel heel queen
Woo bock look bock good, fool heel stool.

CHAP. VI.

TEaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

Alb elb tlb olb ulb
Abs ebs lbs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl tcl ocl ucl
Alb elb tlb olb ulb
Adg edg tdg odg udg
Ads eds tds ods uds
Alf elf tlf olf ulf
Ald eld tld old uld
Alk elk tlk olk ulk
Alm elm tlm olm ulm

Alb elb tlb olb ulb
Alp elp tlp olp ulp
Als els tls ols uls
Alt elt tlt olt ult
Amb emb tmb omb umb
Ap emp tmp omp ump
Ans ems tms oms ums
And end ind ond und
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
 Apt epl tpt opt upl
 Aps eps tps ops ups
 Apt ept ipt opt upt
 Arb erb irb orb urb
 Arb erd lrd ord urd
 Arf erf irf orf urf
 Arg erg irg org urg
 Ark erk lrk ork urk
 Arm erm lrm orm urm
 Arn ern lrn orn urn

force
 with
 ce

Arp erp irp orp urp
 Ars ers lrs ors urs
 Art ert lrt ort urt
 Atp est ltp ort utp
 Ark esk lsk ork usk
 Akl ell ill oll ull
 Alp esp ltp olp upl
 Akl est lsk olk ukl
 Arb erb lrb orh urh
 Alt elt llt olt ult
 Acs ets lts ots uts.

CHAP. VII.

Adjoineth the Syllables of the former Chapters with the first of the Chapters, and others that begin Syllables with such practice of reading, as before.

Ba hab babl. Ga gad gadl. scrabl wzable
 Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl ntbl. dzi dzibl, scrt scrtbl
 Co cob cobl. Go gob goble, hob hobl
 Pu hub hubl, fu stub stubl
 Cra crab crabs, dza dzab dzabs, tra stab strabs
 We web webs. Ri rib ribs
 Lo lob lobs, so sob sobe, tu tub tubs
 Mi rich, toht tohtch, mu much, fu fuch
 La lad lads, sha spad shads, squads, We hed beds, ne peds
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
 Ba haf haf snaf
 Pa haf haft. De det dest cleft
 Gi gif gift list rift, fi fit clift
 Lo lof lost lost
 La laught, Pt high nigh
 Da dag dagle, wzagl dragl stragl
 Gi gig gigl, wzgl wzig wzigl
 Go gog gogl

You may
 sometime
 spell this way
 if the word
 will be more
 easie ; which
 is especially
 when the
 word endeth
 in (ch, gb, or
 sh) for then
 they cannot
 easily be di-
 vided.

Ba

Ba bal bald, Sea scal scald, Be bel held geld
 Et gil gild, mil mild, child told
 Ca cal calf half ralf
 Pe pel pelf self self thewlf. Cu gul gulf
 Ba bal balk chalk walk stak
 Mi mil milk sith. Po pol polk. Pu bul bulk
 Ba bal balm calm palm. Be bel helm. Fi flim. Po balm
 Fa fal falm. Sto stol stoin. Swotwoin
 Sea scal scalp. Be bel help. Wabe tohelp. Cu gul gulf
 Fa fal fals, Pu pul puls
 Falsal felt. Sha shak. Be bel belt felt melt smelt.
 Et gil gilt hilt tilt tollt split
 La lam lamp ken kemb Com comb Dum dumb thumb
 Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shet shelm shetimp
 Po pom pomp Du dum dump Ju jum jump crump stimp
 Da dam dams dampes Ste stem stems Plu plum plums
 Da dan daun daunce faunc jaunc launc thaunc
 Fe fen fenc henc pence Out quince since, Du oun ouns
 Wa ban band land send waid. Be ben lend spend send
 Fi fin find blind wind. Wo bond. Po bound bound round
 Wa ban bang. St sin sing thing string
 Po pou young strong wrong. Du dun dung
 Wa ban bank rank blank flank frank shank
 Et lin link bink pink shink, Mon monk
 Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt
 Ba ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent
 Di din dint mint flint hint splint
 Fo fon font wont, bu hun hunt lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl grapt gripl
 Ca cou coupl
 Ca cap carp, taps traps chaps hhips lips quips
 So sop sops cops topschops dzops strops
 Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt strapt. Be kep kept
 Di dip dipt ript sipt tript skipt trips script
 Do dot dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sup supt
 Be her herp. Cu cur curb
 Ca car card cart dwarf towarf. Tu turf turt
 Wa bar barg larg charg. We ber berg
 Et dir dirg. Go goz gozg. Su lur surg spurg.

English School Master.

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Ba bar bark bark mark park clark spark
 Wo wo2 wo2k. Lu lur lurk
 Ba bar barm farm harm worm charm swarm
 Le ter term. Fi fir firm. too wo2 wo2m No2m.
 Ba bar barm warn farn. Fi firn quirn firn.
 Wo bo2 bo2n co2n to2n. Bu bur burn turn spurn.
 Ca car carp harp warp harp.
 We bers. Wo2 wo2s. Cu cur curs
 Ca cart darr hart part quart wart smart thwart
 Da*ash dash lash. Ka rash gna gnash
 Di dir dirt. Fo2t lo2t tho2t. Bu bur hurt
 Fre fresh. Fi ish fish
 Gu gush rush blush h2ush crush push tush
 Ca cash mask task. Des desh. Bu bus bush mush
 Fri fris frisk w2ist. Mu mus must rust
 Ga gas gasp w2asp. Ki risp whisp crisp
 Ca cast hast fast last wast rast bast chast
 We bes best. Je jest rest nest west pest chest w2est
 Fi fis fist list w2ist. Co cos cost host lost most post
 Du dus dust lust must rust
 Ka ratt rattle. Ke ket kettle. Li tit titl spittl. Kut ru2l.
 Ba arb bath. Fa faith bath lath saith w2ath
 W2it ish fish with. Do oth doth moth mouth fourth troughe
 Th2u th2ust, th2a thrash, th2e th2esh, th2o throng,
 Thwa thwa2t thwa2ts.

*The reason
 of this difference is shew-
 ed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
 What hast thou that is thine own?
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
 Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;
 But no bag of Gold, house or free-hold.
 My coin is but small, find it who shall,
 For I know this my self it is all but pelf.
 Both Cow and Calf you know not yet half;
 She doth yeild me milk, her skin soft as silk.
 I got without help a Cat and a Whelp;
 A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
 With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,
 And I had a Lark and a Fawn from the Park.
 Thus much in hast may serve for a taste,
 And so I must end, no vain words to spend.

C

CAAP.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
 Et eight, be height weight. St sight bright.
 Bo bought ought taught wrought fought
 Ru rug rugle rugles
 Bel belch welch. Ft fil fleh mitch pitch
 Am amb amb! bramble. Sere seremb. Pt nim nimble
 Fu fumb fumb! frumbl. Pt ntm nimph
 Am amp am, l bramble example. Tem templ. Pim pimple
 Pu pum pump pumpl. Pamp pamps. Pumps
 Bla blanch branch panch. Ben bench, tozt wzinch
 Ca can candleband! Spren sprengle
 Pa man mantl. Sprantl. Grun grunl
 Len tenth. Pt nin ninth. De dep depth
 Ca cam camp camp! stamp. Tem tempt, stum stumpt
 Ki kin kind! spindl. Bu bun bundle
 An anl. Wzt wzingl springl, Un unkl
 Pa mangl tangl wzangl. Pt mingl singl
 Ga garb garbl marble warbl. Cu cur curd
 Ci circ circle
 Fa far fardle. Gr girdl. Bu bur burd
 Ga gar gargl. Pu pur purbl. Ki kir kirt kirtl martl
 Tu turl. Wo wz wzld. Cu cur curd
 Ca cast castl. Wza wzastle. Tht thistle. Jug jugl
 Da dash dash! lath washer. Pu pish push! rush
 As ask askt. Cla clasp clasp
 Ca catch watch scratch. Ittitch tottitch

For a here
 many put au:
 we may put a
 before a not
 pronounced.

Words ending
 in four
 consonants
 most of them
 being the plu-
 ral number.

Len length strength. Eight weight weights (wzld)
 Band band! bands. Spin spindls burds girdls, Turles
 As

As I went thorough the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this world, how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.

The second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables; with Rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Maſt. **D**o you think your self sufficient-ly instructed to spell and read distinct-ly any word of any syl-
lable, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie di-
vi-
sion of any word of many syllables?

Schol. Sir I do not well understand what you mean by a syl-
la-
ble.

Maſt. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell to-
ge-
ther: as in di-
vi-
sion you see are four syl-
lables.

Schol. How many letters be in a syl-
la-
ble?

Maſt. Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

C 2

I divide your syllables for you until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children: I make (n) a letter for plainness which exactly is none, but a note of

Maſt. breathing

Mast. Now of the vowels. a, e, i, o, u: as a-my, e-vil, i-do, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two vowels together in one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Mast. You must then call them a *Diphthong*, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a *Diphthong*?

Mast. No, *none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou; oo, ee, as in say, either coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed; which when you find, you must join together, except in some proper names; as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el: so in se-eth a-gree-ing; and in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as ee, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. Yet do I find, ja, je, ji, jo, ju; va, ve, vi vo; joyned together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas; value, verily, visit; vow: I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joyned with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the vowels; which can spell nothing without some of the vowels; as take (e) out of strength. strength with spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did eben now spell a word, yet it is none of the vowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel; but when they be consonants, they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a syllable, with a vowel, as in yet, you; so yet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end which is not sounded?

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syllable long, as he is made, mad.

A mill dam, a myrrour dame.

Diphthong.

*Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a diphthong.

*For when one is little sounded, I call them improper diphthongs A. E. O, E, in Latin words make a diphthong.

Consonants.

(e) not sounded.

My man hath cut my Horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the spar. Be ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
He hid the Dr hide.

It is a mile to the mil.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Tols the ball, tols the wool.

You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.

A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Maſt. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than yett will at first easily cenceibe, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Maſt. Yes, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down afterwards, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

In this Second, when e is long it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and then you may try them in other the

Letters not pronounced

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Maſt. If you will gently observe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Sc. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And I never yet

The second Book of the

yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any: I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this booke?

Maſt. Briefly, it is this: Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-d, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above seven syllables I remember no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words, you, have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Maſt. It is well observed: therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Maſt. Three: the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the second exception?

Maſt. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Maſt. No; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Maſt. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Maſt. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, queen, quick; and sometime after (g) as in Gualter, language: otherwile never; unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Maſt. Mark then these rules following, and you shall never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together except the both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the latter syllable following: as in trial, mutual, saying, triumph, Ephraim.

The second is, when the same consonants are doubled they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c.. Except when they are needfully doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes hills whippes, craggess, for plums, hills, whips crags, dividing

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Maſt. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one: which I have as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant between two vowels?

Maſt. You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-fed, be-came, re port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Maſt. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joined together; as in save-guard two syllables, not save-guard, three syllables: because it is made of two several words save and guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wise-ly. Where you must note; that if the last part be an addition only, and signifie nothing, as ness in lame-ness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel, before him, as in ex-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cist; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of a two consonants, (d) and (s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants between two vowels?

will keep the same letters as when it was simple. d Therefore (x) double consonant. Two consonants.

For the latter syllable must not begin

with a vowel except the former end in a vowel. Double consonants.

The plural; number I will now leave, dividing

those syllables rough by rule, the better to bring scholars to present practice.

One consonant.

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

b We call that simple that is not compounded.

c The simple is called a

Maſt.

Maſt. Then if they be ſuch as may, they muſt be joyned; ſeꝛ thoſe that begin a word, muſt begin a ſyllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then ſhall I knowe which are conſonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Maſt. If you went back to the third Chapter of the firſt Book, they are ſet down together: but becauſe I would have you very perfect in theſe letters, I will giue you of every one an example: as, bleſſ, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glaſſ, grace, know, play, praife, ſcab, ſhall, ſkip, ſlow, ſmart, ſnew, ſpend, ſquib, ſtand, ſway, that, wꝛap, rwain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you giue examples, how theſe may be joyned in words of mo ſyllables?

Maſt. Mark then diligently here, re-ſtore, not thus reſ-tore becauſe (ſt) may begin a ſyllable: it muſt not be thus reſ-tore becauſe a conſonant (if there be any) muſt begin the ſyllable; ſo in re-frain, ex-e-cra-ble, and ſuch like: but in god-ly, ſel-dom, tram-pet, lod-ged, morn-ing, &c. the middle conſonants muſt be diuided, becauſe none of theſe (dl, ld, mp, dg, ra, can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a ſyllable. Again, you may not ſpell thus, lodg-ed, becauſe (g) may begin a word?

Three or
more conſo-
nants.

Schol. Is then the ſame reaſon to be obſerued, if there come three or more conſonants together in the miſt of a word?

Maſt. Yes, altogether: for as many conſonants as can, be joyned, and the reſt diuided.

Schol. How many conſonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Maſt. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the miſt there come four or more, they muſt be diuided, although four may end a ſyllable, as in words.

Schol. How ſhall I be ſure which three may be joyned?

Maſt. They are all ſet down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the firſt Book. But for more plainneſſe ſake, I will giue every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary Engliſh words, as ſcraps, ſkrew, ſhrink, ſtroke, ſplit, ſpring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words where in many consonants come together.

Maſt. One or two may ſerve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-ſtrain, you muſt not ſay co-nſtrain, or conſ-train, or conſ-rain or conſtr-ain, but conſtrain, becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable, (ſr) can; therefore it muſt begin it: ſo im-ply, King-dom, de-ſtruction acknowledgment, tranſ-greſs, &c. And this rule muſt you carefully ſtill practice, that you may readily give the reaſon in all ſuch words, why every Conſonant muſt go to this ſyllable rather than that. But ſtill look as beſore, that ſome compound words muſt be marked, as, miſ-like, diſ-like, tranſ-poſe, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been ſimple words we muſt have ſpelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tranſpoſe, as ye have learned: becauſe in compoſition every word muſt have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, ſome men ſpell verbatim the words thus: Object ſpeak-ing, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe than you have taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe, if ſuch words ſhould be ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needleſs oppreſſion on Childrens memories) and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word, therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, ſpell truly, certainly, and with judgment any Engliſh word that can be laid beſore you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe rules muſt of neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading, to as many as are of years able to diſcern; yet many will not eaſily believe that little Children can conceive them, and make uſe of them, and then they will rather bring confuſion than profit.

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath eaſily conceived theſe rules being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed, not to trouble them with any new rule beſore they be perfect in the old. The words of art here uſed are not above eight in all: the moſt of them I would have the Child learn, while he is learning to ſpell in the firſt Book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rule here

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion do reject them before he hath made trial upon some ordinary toils: but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing, if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for platiness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Here (v) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant, and (ce) as (fe) and when short words

end in (c) we doth also

add (k).

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: he does, that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters. I pray

you to tell me what letters are these.

Mastr. It changeth the sound of these letters, v. c. g. when any of the vowels are before; as au, eu, ou; ac, ic, oc, uc; ag, ug,

so in eg, ag; as in han, have, leu, love, lou, love: so cave, save, salve, live, thrive: in c with ur e is sounded like k, as in ac-

cord: but with e like f, as in place, race: so lie, lice, true, true-
all ag, age, the age, in ag, age, hug, huge, deluge: so hadg, strange, thing, frogge, in lag, large: in most of which e

end in (c) we doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in lag, age, hug.

hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also when e, i or o come before g, as leg ledg, rig rigd, log lodg. which vowels before g, are never but long, except in liege, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Mastr. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome (as they say), for beauty than necessity; as after i, but not after y, as in bie, by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages, neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latins say, mel, as, ros; we mell, as, rofs. And sometime we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, than all with it: pea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllable long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl, laddl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddl: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, finde, binde, with e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hange with e, thus, hange, we must pronounce it like strange and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swing him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, friendge, as some think: as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged where d is never written.

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Mastr. Although it were good and easie, both for our own Country,

* Especially after i and u, as in espie, argue.

Whereas some would make such words as able, two syllables, and that e in the end makes it to be as it were a Syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Country-learners, and Strangers; that certain Rules were known and practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in us to performe, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

Of letters not pronounced. Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

The joining of those kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

Ma st. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty; abroad, roat, boat: where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, breast, brest, good, god, coast, cost, as if you wrote brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year year, yere is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and in forgotten proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jeboshabe-ah, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

(e) (e) Is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i) (i) In shield, field, priest, cheif, brief, thrive, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, achieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o) (o) In people, blood, yeomen jeopardy.

(u) (u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prodigie, build, tongue, guise, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, pilogue, synagogue.

(b) (b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bellium.

(c) (c) In back, pack, deck, peck, lick, sick, rock, knock, huck, luck, and all the like; for we use a short word ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in ake, cele, icle, bele, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these, as well as (c)?

Ma st. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, speak, seek, like, look, dyke: yet these that we make short, the Latins make the sound in (c), as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) In

(g) In sign, refign, ensign, flegem, raig, soveraign, Gascoign.

(g)

(h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, Joha whole, scholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, cholor, chrystal, Rhue Rhenish Rhe-
torick, abhominable, melancholly. So in forstyn proper names,
as Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus.
So those that end in arch as Monarch; but in the beginning
seldom, as Arch-angel, therefore commonly called Ark-
angel.

(h)

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men
but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite, site:
but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully;
others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough, others
plou, slou, bou: thereupon some write, burrough, some burrow,
but the truest is, both to write and pronounce.

(gh)

(n) In solemn, hymn.

(n)

(p) In psalm, receipt, accompt.

(p)

(c) In use.

(c)

(t) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when
the syllable is short, not having another consonant next be-
fore, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich,
which, much, in which custom have prevailed against rules.
But, if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with
ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch
&c.

(t)

In such rules
of writing,
you must not
only under-
stand the first
original
word, but all
derivations ri-
sing from it.
Note, that e
long, sounded,
not in se, nor
ses, is always
written with
ce.

Here many observe, that custom hath prevailed against
reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather
than dore, dore, or i in fruit, rather than in brute? But to
know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that
may breed doubt set down in the table, at the end of the
Book, where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall a-
rise: and not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or
doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in
words ending in es. I pray you what is it?

Mastr. Well remembred: it is this: * words ending in es, * Words of
are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular, the plural
by adding e, for where it is needful to use e in the end of the number,
singular number, it shall not be needful to use es in the
plural.

plural, as in jewels, engines; except the singular end in a bowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Wherefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt Mills and miles, cuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by tortising them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, cures, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Maſt. Ye a ſometime; as when the ſingular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, ſe or ſh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noſes, fiſhes: and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a veſſel. Note alſo, that if the ſingular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wiſe, knife, calf, whoſe plural are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Maſt. No, for we ſay, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And ſometimes the ſingular and the plural are both one: as one ſheep, ten ſheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

C H A P. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. What is the first thing next to be learned?

Maſt. You ſhall find ſome words written with e and o ſingle, when they ſhould be written with the diphongs ee, oo, as he be me ſhe do mother, for hee bee mee ſhee doo, &c. But * which Grammaticians call the ſecond perſon. pb thee, when we ſpeak unto one, and the otherwiſe; and ſo muſt the pronounciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is uſed in words only borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Phyſick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the reſt look the Table. Thirdly, ſome letters beſide thoſe before mentioned, have not alwayſ one and the ſame ſound, as th is commonly ſounded, as in theſe words, thank.

thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following: chat, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brother, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, chest, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, seething. is like (s) the Greek (th) which only Scholars understand.

Also g, when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our gi and ge learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, g most often sounded as je, as in *agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in fort are so enthesed words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld, ded like the gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. Latin (g), the And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except other like the in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, Greek y. ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger, gath, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangest, hangeth, hanging. Some men think, that these few words might be thus differently written: a child's gig, a Scottish jig; a gill of a fish, and a jill of wine: but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving those words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather than Gesse? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made two different names, which is most like at the first to be but one: yea I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Mozeober ti before on, is pronounced as s, as in redemption: except f or x go before t, as question, adulation, mixtion, and commonly before other howels, as in patience, Egyptian: except when a syllable beginning with a howel, is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or est to lossy, it is pitying, lossiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing

The second Book of the

This is by
adding some-
thing to the
beginning or
end.
f often like z,
as in Braſſer.

ci, si, ti, xi.

Divers wri-
tings of the
same sound.

o before m, or

n.

The proper
name written

Se meor Soam,

ting is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both, as in science: therefore many words that are meerly English, are almost left indifferent, as some write faulser some fauset, others faucet; so pincer or pinser; bullace or bullasse, some bulleis; cissers or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in others. Note that ance, enee, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c: so it is after e in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, cease; or when s is sounded like z, as amase. Words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi before on, mark that ci and xi are seldom, as suspicion, complexion; si more often as in those that end in cation, cession, ension, cursion, session, fusion, gression, hension, rution, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, session, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, bles to the Table.

Schol. What is there to be obserbed?

Maſt. That diuers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their significaton, change also their writing, the Raig of a Prince, the rein of a bzible, and the rain fallerb.

Two men came to me, their minds are there.

Wait on me, and sell it by weight,

Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son creepeth.

Stand still here, that you may hear.

A true Prophet bringing much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This Will-wright cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custom, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f) The same sometimes like (z) as we use their use. And when (i) doth so writing of di- come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diph- vers sounds, thong or consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehoadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the The same same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown for broun, writing in as but especially in the end of a word; Yet do now, how, differ divers sense. in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, to sow for the sou; and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing Which some for sounds in words differing in signification, as the * heart write Hart. of the Hart parreth.

A fowl can fly oher a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy land, for all ear of Coyn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometime a word is diversly written and sounded in the and writings same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or en- in the same tent, or enform: so bottel, bottle; jerk, or jerk; Jail, or Goal. So * sense (o) words ending in (i) as monie, journie, ranke, or money, journey, (like, que) ranley. So words ending in (or) short, may be indifferently When you written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; have a word: except for, nor, dor, abhor. derived of a

Further you must mark, that words of more than one Latin word syllable ending in this sound (u) are written both (ous) as which endeth glorious, frivolous, but words of one syllable both (us) as truss, in (ous) write or trus. (like) as in:

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publike, publike, from when in que as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard publicus: but without the Latin Tongue, from whence most of them be when in a: derived. The best help is derivation: for we write pub- word that is like, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both derived from one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician. a Latin word

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this ending in () part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for i the (que) write vowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some (que) as ob- will have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh lique, from in a diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it oblique. when

when another (i) followeth, as in saying, at the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Maſt. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they have consonants that our English Tongue doth not, *Psi* son, *Psi* lomy, *Xbo* lus, *Genes*, signifying the four fore-teeth: *pneuma*, spirit or breath, *Cuius* bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names and Latine words, that are not usual in English, as *sons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *arx*; in proper names, *alz*, *aux*, *arz* &c. Thus all is of the Latins, we use also in Latin *Scilicet*, not used in English, we use also to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Accents usually omitted in our English Prints.

* The Points are thus called

- (,) a Comma,
 - (:) a Colon.
 - (.) a Period.
 - (?) an Interrogation.
 - () a Parenthesis.
- Called Breviations.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Maſt. That which the Grammatians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also those which we do call * points, or Rays in writing, as this mark (.) like to a small half Moon, noteth a small Ray: two prick thus (:) makes a longer Ray, and one prick thus (.) is but for a full Ray, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as, Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for at or it, as mā for man,

so for con. &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a in wel, both lose it sometime when the next word begins with a in wel, as thintent, for its intent, which exactly should be written thus, * thintent. *Called Apostrophes.*

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with Capital letters, those that we call great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, &c. England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Mastr. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mil standeth on the hell, for the mill standing on the hill: so knee for knee, bread for Corrupt pro-bridg, know, for gnaw, knot for gnate, belk for belch, yerb for herb, nounciation grist for grass, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, asfard for afraid, and writing. durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half: sample for example, perfit for perfect. dauter for daughter, certu for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, fur and suster for fir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal. And nox, a nals, my naunt thy nunkle, for an ox, an ass, mine We use to put aunt, thine uncle, &c. (n) to the

Take heed also you put net (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as mine word, as unitee for unity, noz (id) for (ed) as unied for u-for my, when nited, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup next word beginning with of wind, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. Now shall I avoid these dangers?

Mastr. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in sound writing?

Mastr. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting Peculiar of words, as the northern man writing to his private neigh-terms.

boar may say, My labe standeth near the Kirk garch, for
my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he should
write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily
and distinctly read any English?

Mastr. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this
that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice,
which although you have learned well to sufficiently
teach you, that you cannot fail in any word, though you
have never any other teacher; yet for your more cheer-
full proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently
), not to forsake your Master, until you have gone
through these exercises following, of which I have made
choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may
not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for
your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will
I oppose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember
some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his
Scholars to oppose one another.

Joh. **W**ho will adventure his credit with me in opposing
for history?

When your
Scholars shall
learn this
Chapter, let
one read the
questions, and
another the
answers.

When your
Scholars op-
pose one the
other, let the
answerer an-
swer without
Book.

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Form, in
any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, t, o, m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write. I mean spell;
for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. When I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob.

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Ye a many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, how pronounce you not e in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then serveth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there, and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e.

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Nay, now you misse, for if you look but into your table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confesse my error, therefore I will try if I can requitte it: what spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay but you should put in (u).

Joh. That shilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might?

Joh. m, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m, i, t, e, spelleth mite?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. l, n, or r.

Rob.

Rob. Now probe you it:

Joh. Because g, l, a, spells gla; g, n, a, gna; g, r, a, gra.

Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down: besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell anything, as to sr put a, and it spelleth stra: but btra will spell nothing: because be cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not sr spell?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word Rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How probe you that?

Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a;

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this admonition.

Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a, d, ad, then take the next m, o, mo, then put them together, admo: so spell, and put to the third, admoni and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo, admo, then join unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables.

Joh. My Master doth sometime practise us in hard counterfett syllables, through all the five vowels, as in through, through, through, through, through. Wrasht, wresht, wrisht, wroght, wruisht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmbble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, juach.

Rob.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often, until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as naturally as if he spake without book

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with; how will you do to find it: if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o,

Joh. I would try it with all vowels thus; fram, fcam, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these vowels other wise than (methinks) you do.

Joh. What was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: fe, bad, bed, bid, bod, bud. I learned to say, bade, bede, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide, long, as in abide; bud of a Tree, as bude long like rude: for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Joh. You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce; for fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, to say, fa, fee, fi, foo, fow, as if she had sent me to see her fow: when as (fe) should be sounded like the (fe) and (fu) to (fue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a Surterer or Hammerer, and to observe how he laboured to sound the first letter of a word: as if the Hammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound l?

Joh. Only three: li, ci, and sci, or xi, which is ch.

Rob. How have you erred as well as I: for (ci) before a vowel doth commonly sound (h) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein I will deal with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the victory; for I

Let the unskilful teacher take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

* For letters first devised according to sound.

take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day, do
 Rob. Team of your mind: for I have heard our Master
 say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits,
 help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But
 now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will
 examine us next in that.

Joh. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over a-
 gain all that we have learned with the Preface, Titles of
 the Chapters. and notes in the Margins of our Books,
 which we omitted before because they were too hard: for
 we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Book.

A Short Catechism.

What Religion do you profess?
 The Christian Religion.

Acts 12. 16.

What is the Christian Religion?

Ro. 10. 9, 10.

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those
 things which are commanded and taught us by God in the

Act. 4. 12.

Holy Scriptures.

1 Tim. 3. 16,

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

17.

Deut. 4. 34.

The word of God contained in the Books of the Old and

& 6. 4.

New Testament.

*Doth the Scriptures, or Word of God, contain in it all points of
 the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvati-
 on of a Christian?*

Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One

Eph. 4. 6.

What is God?

2 Tim. 1. 17.

An everlasting Spirit, immortal invisible, most strong,
 and only wise.

John 4. 24.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Mar. 3. 16. 19.

How many persons are there?

Mat. 28. 19.

Three.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Which be they?

Psal. 19. 1, 2.

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Rom. 1. 28.

How is God known?

& 3. 17. &

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

23.

Who

English School-Master.

Who created the World?

God.

Job. 12. 9.

Whereof did he create it?

Gen. 1. 1.

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Who made you?

God the Father.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

How did he create you?

Eph. 4. 24.

In holiness and righteousness.

Rom. 11. 26.

Why were you thus created?

Gen. 1. 27.

To glorifie God.

Are you able to do this of your self?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How came you so to be a sinner - seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the fall of Adam.

Rom. 5. 12.

What was his sin?

1 John 1. 8.

Disobedience against God in eating the forbidden fruit.

Rom. 5. 11.

How came it so pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the Father of Mankind.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?

By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God.

Gal. 3. 19.

Psal. 19. 7.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there?

Ten.

Rehearse them.

1. Then God spake all these words, saying: I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of Bondage: Thou shalt have no other Gods but me. Exod. 20.

2. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven Image, nor the likenels of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

F

3. Thou

The second Book of the

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or a preface?

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Exod. 31. 18.

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

Mat. 22. 37.

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

Mat. 32. 39.

No, because they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why

English School Master.

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour.

Eph. 2. 3.

Rom. 7. 5.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives.

Gal. 3. 10.

Prov. 2. 11.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Plal 119. 51.

Eternal destruction both of Body and Soul.

Rom. 6. 23.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Act. 4. 13.

Could there no other meaner person be found in heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

No verily.

Mat. 3. 17.

Must he needs be God and man?

Rom. 9. 5.

Yes.

1st. 9. 6.

Why?

Heb. 1. 6.

First, because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye; therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man he could not; therefore he must be also God.

Heb. 2. 14. & 9. 12.

How did he save us?

1 Pet. 1. 19.

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

Heb. 4. 15.

1 Pet. 3. 18.

No; there are a number that shall have their part in hell with the Devil and his Angels.

Mat. 7. 23. &

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

25. 46.

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation by Christ alone.

Has every Man this Faith in himself?

Gal. 3. 24.

John. 1. 12.

No; for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

How Mat. 16. 17.

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How is Faith gotten?

Rom. 10. 17. By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the words, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath true and saving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

1 Pet. 2. 1. 2.

Acts 2. 37.

Heb. 11. 7.

Psal. 105. 103.

1 John 3. 4.

A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and to his people.

Rehearse the Sum of your faith.

I believe in God the Father Almighty: Maker of Heaven and Earth; and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary: suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a seal and a Pledge of those benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jesus

To what end?

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How

Mat. 16. 16.

1 Cor. 11. 24.

English Catechism

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two, *the outward sign, and the thing signified.*

What be these two things in Baptism?

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To live unto God, and live unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, what be the signs that may be seen?
Bread and Wine.

What do they signify?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body, so I receive mine, so doth my soul receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christ?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body?

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passover, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Passover, but a sign of it.

How do you eat Christ's Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

The second book of the

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

Titus 3. 10. *What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?*

He must prove and examine himself.

1 Cor. 11. 28. *Wherein must he examine himself?*

1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Heb. 13. 14. *Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion to themselves?*

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30. Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, evil-men, Church Rapists, private enemies to Gods words and for many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase Faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom. 8. 26. Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

Psal. 50. 14. In the name of Jesus Christ.

John 16. 23. *Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the name of Saints and Angels?*

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise or Example in Scripture for it.

How must one pray?

Mat. 5. 9. As Christ taught me, saying,

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven: Hallowed be thy Name.
Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done on Earth as it is
in Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive
us our trespases, as we forgive them that trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:
For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever,
Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the glory of God, and three our
own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

*What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power
and the glory, for ever?*

The Conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough you thank him with your lips?

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Command-
ments; which grace the Lord grant me.

Psal. 116. 2

Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.

1. **T**hat We keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words
and deeds, continually.

Pro. 1. 23, 26

2. That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath
been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent.

1 Pet. 1. 10

Eph. 5. 16.

3. That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and
meditation be used.

Gen. 28. 68.

4. That care be had to do and receive good in company.

Gen. 18. 12.

5. That our family be with diligence and regard instruct-
ed, watched over, and governed.

Deut. 6. 7.

6. That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of
the world, than must needs.

Col. 3. 10

7. That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints.

Heb. 13. 16.

8. That we give not the least bridle to wandering lusts and
affections.

Col. 3. 4.

9. That we prepare our selves to bear the Cross by what
means it shall please God to exercise us.

Mat. 16. 21.

Lam. 1. 12.

10. That we bestow some time, not only in mourning for

Dan. 9. 3. 4.

40
Titus 2. 13.

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

James 5. 14.

12 That we use as we shall have opportunity, (at least as we shall have necessity), to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

Eccles. 7. 4.
Phil. 1. 23.

13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life; their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below; the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Deut. 17. 15.

14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

Psal. 1. 2.

Neh. 8. 39.

1 Chron. 34.

1 Pet. 1. 14.

15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

1 Pet. 2. 20.

21. 21.

16 That we mark how sin dieth and is weakened in us, that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

Rev. 2. 4.

Jam. 1. 19, 22.

Eccles. 5. 1.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

Eph. 5. 20.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

1 Tim. 4. 7, 8.

19 That we exercise our faith, by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed kingdom.

Lastly,

20. Lastly, That we make not these holy Practises of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

*A Prayer framed according to this
Catechism.*

A Almighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly Word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile Creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in Sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable Sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell forever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no Power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most Sovereign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us: not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the Salvation of our Souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts dayly increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a Holy and Comfortable Change: Oh God enable us in some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily encrease of thy grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, & to continue

them among us, giving us Grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy name, and profit of our Brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee, O father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever; *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving before Meat.

O My Heavenly father, I thank thee through *Jesus Christ*, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them: now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, to the good of others, and mine own comfort in *Jesus Christ*; *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with Meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me, let it now be my meat to do thy will, & those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience: that for these & all other thy mercies my thankfulness in heart, word, and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through *Jesus Christ*: To whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour, Glory, and Thanksgiving, now and ever: *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heaven father, we thy poor wretched creatures give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, & for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee for *Christs* sake, to prosper us this day in our labour & travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally to thy glory; next, to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and last of all to the benefit & content of our Masters. Grant dear father, that we may cheerfully and conſonably do our business and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy Fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully & truly walk in their vocations, and threatned ever-

lasting

lasting death and Damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours: we beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that Godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksome labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us delectable & sweet. Fulfill now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose name we pray as he himself hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A PRAYER for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of Soul, and body; given us health, food, and apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor miserable life, which many others do want: for these, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hath hitherto poured upon, & dost presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, & praise thy holy name, beseeching thee: that as all things are now hidden, by means of the *darkness* thou hast sent over the *earth*, so thou wouldst vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy commandments: and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord: So be it.

Bless'd are those that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and seek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedness walk in his ways.

4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the Judgements of thy righteousness.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not utterly.

The Second Part.

V Herewith shall a young-man cleanse his way: even by ruling himself after thy Word.

2 With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid in my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou, O Lord: O teach me thy statutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy mouth.

6 I have had a great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy commandments, and have respect unto thy ways.

8 My delights shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

Hear, O ye Children, the instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my Mother.

4 He also taught me, and said unto me; Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my commandments, and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisdom, get understanding: forget it not, neither decline from the words of my Mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee; love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wisdom is the beginning ; get Wisdom therefore , and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her , and she will exalt thee : she shall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head : yea, she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my Son, and receive my words , and the Years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight : and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of Instruction, and leave her not : keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the Wicked , and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the Bread of wickedness, and drink the Wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My Son, hearken to my words , incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth , and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet , and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left , but remove thy foot from evil.

1 He man is blest, that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear;
Nor lead his Life as Sinners do,
nor sit in Scorners Chair.

2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight,
And in the Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the Tree that groweth
fast by the Rivers side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand;
Even to all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the Ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so;
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives too and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in Judgement stand upright,
Nor yet the Sinners with the just,
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why the way of Godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrowen.

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my Righteousness;
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.

2 Have mercy Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee incessantly,
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my Glory thus despise?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after Lies?

4 Know ye that good and Godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the Sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and Riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy Grace:

8 For thou thereby shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their Corn and Wine,
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lye down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only, wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50 Psalm.

THe mighty God:
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke:

Even from the East,
and so forth to the west.

2 From towards Sion,
which place he liketh best;

God will appear
in beauty most excellent;

3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Devouring Fire
shall go before his face,
A great Tempest
shall round about him trace.

4 Then shall he call
the earth and Heavens bright,
To judge his Folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Go ye,
and now thy Saints assemble
My pact they keep,
their Gifts do not dissemble.

6 The Heavens shall
declare his Righteousness,
For God is Judge
of all things more and less.

7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;
Lift Israel,

I will thee nought conceal.
8 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy Fold,
or Calfs out of thy stall.

10 For all the Beasts
are mine, within the woods,
On thousand Hills
cattel are mine own goods.

11 I know for mine
all Birds that are on mountains,
All Beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Psalm. The first Part.

O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pittie take
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
2 VVash me, O Lord, and make me clean,
for this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie yet once again,
my heinous Crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,

My sins alas do still remain
before thy face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy sight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements just and right.

5 It is too manifest alas
that first I was conceived in sin,
Yea of my Mother so born was,
and yet the wicked remain therein.

6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above,
thou hast revealed me to convert.

7 If thou with hyssop purge this blot,
I shall be cleaner then the glass,
And if thou wash away my spot,
the snow in which I shall I pass.

8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me lend,
that inwardly I may find Grace,
And that my strength may now amend,
which thou hast swagd for my trespass.

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand;
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.

10 Make clean my heart within my breast,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

HAVE mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us do thou accord,
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row
may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad
extol and laud the same.

Through

4 Throughout the world so wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth;
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall bless us eke withal.

7 God shall us, blest I say,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104 Psalm.

MY Soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his name;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear?
So passing in Glory,
that great is thy fame,
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a Robe
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may see;
The Heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain,
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beams lye,
in the Clouds full sure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear;
And there with much swiftness,
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the Air.

4 He made his spirits
as Herolds to go,

And lightning to serve,
we see also prest.
His will to accomplish,
they run too and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.

6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou hast,
VWhich by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flye,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey:
At thy voice of thunder,
so fearful they be,
That in their great raging
they haste soon away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfill.
So likewise the vallies
full quickly descend,
VWhere thou them appointest,
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou shalt set,
how far they shall run,
So as in their rage
not that pass they can,
For God hath appointed
they shall not return,
The Earth to destroy more,
which was made for Man.

The 112 Psalm.

THe Man is blest that God doth fear,
and that his law doth love indeed.

- 2 His seed on earth God will uprear,
and blefs such as from him appear.
- 3 His house with good he will fulfill,
his righteousness endure shall still.
- 4 Unto the righteous doth arise,
in trouble joy, in darkness Light,
Compassion is in his eyes,
and mercy always in his sight:
- 5 Yea, pittie moveth such to lend,
he doth by Justice things expend.
- 6 And surely such shall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,
- 7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord sure home doth see.
- 8 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
for he shall see his foes down cast.
- 9 He did well for the poor provide,
his righteousness shall still remain,
And his estate with praise abide,
though that the wicked man disdain.
- 10 Yea, gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
and so consume his state to see.

The 113 Psalm.

- Y**E children which do serve the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord,
- 2 Yea, blessed be always his Name.
 - 3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.
 - 4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count;
above the Heavens high to be.
 - 5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whose dwellings in the Heavens are;
of such great power and force is he.
 - 6 He doth abase himself we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and also in Heaven above.
 - 7 The needy out of Dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.
 - 8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

- 9 The Barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy name.

The 120 Psalm.

- I**N trouble and in thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort:
- 2 Deliver me I say,
From lying Lips away,
and tongues of false report.
 - 3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to fling,
thou false and flattering Lier?
 - 4 Thy tongue doth hurt I wean,
No less then Arrow Keen,
or hot consuming fire.
 - 5 Alas, too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
which Keders are by name:
By whom the flock Elea,
And all of Israe's Seed,
are put to open shame.
 - 6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life:
But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was contrould,
by them that would have strife.

The 126 Psalm.

- W**Hen as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought,
From bondage great,
and also servitude extream,
His work was such
as did surmount mans heart & thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream:
- 2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyful men.
- The Heathen folk
were forced then for to confess,

H

How

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.

- 3 But much more we,
and therefore can confess no less;
Wherefore to joy
we have great cause, as we begun.
4 O Lord go forth,
thou canst our Bondage end;
As to Deserts
the flowing Rivers send.
5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears, indeed,
A time will come
when they shall reap in Mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their Precious seed,
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their Return
with joy they sure shall see,
Their Sheaves home bring;
and not empared be.

The 148 Psalm.

Give Laud unto the Lord;
From Heaven that is so high;
Praise him in Deed and Word,
Above the Starry Sky.

2. And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praise him with Glee.

3. Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering Stars of Light.

4. And eke no less,
Ye heavens fair,
And Clouds of the Air,
His Laud express.

5. For at his word they were,
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree.

6. Which he set fast:
To them he made,
A Law and Trade,
For aye to last.



The School-master to his Scholars.

MY Child and Scholar take good heed,
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve,
then to thy Parents, Duty yield;
Unto all men be Courteous,
and Mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Cloaths Unbuttoned do not use,
let not your Hose Ungartered be;
Have Handkerchief in Readiness,
Wash Hands and Face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horns, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band,
Let Shooes be tyed, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your Hands at any Hand.

If Broken-Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slovenly in your Array,
Without a Girdle, or Untrust,
then you and I must have a Fray.

If that thou Cry, or Talk aloud,
or Books do Rend, or strike with Knife;
Or Laugh, or Play Unlawfully,
then You and I must be at Strife.

If that You Curse, Miscall, or Swear,
if that you Pick, Filch, Steal, or Lye;
If you Forget a Scholars Part,
then must you sure your Points Unrye.

If that to School you do not go,
when Time doth call you to the same;
Or if you Loiter in the Streets,
when We do Meet then look for Blame.

Wherefore, my Child, Behave thy self,
so decently in all Affays,
That thou may'st Purchase Parents Love,
and eke Obtain thy Masters Praise.

The First Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the divers placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this Circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand; but mark that thou call that which is next to thy Right hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left hand, the second place, the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the the third place 5 hundred, in the fourth place five thousand: in the fifth place fifty thousand; and so thou may'st proceed: as for Example, the number thus placed, 1680, being this present year from the Birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred and Eighty: and this number 5699, being this present year from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand six hundred & ninety nine: but my book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou may'st think) I promised.

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOr the better understanding of this *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*, therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done; for thou commonly movest thy question one of these five ways; ei-

ther how long it was after the Creation? or how long after the flood? how long after the departure out of *Egypt* and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is nearest one of those times. If then thou findest the names as thou seekest, and the year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or *Italic* Letter; which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the *English* Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose turns thou mayst easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading: Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other *English*.

C. H. H. P. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and Created Adam and Eve, their Posterity was born the
the years after, as followeth.

Year

130 Seth.

253 Enoch.

355 Kenan.

395 Mahalaleel.

506 Jared.

622 Enoch.

686 Mathusela.

Year

874 Lamech.

1066 Noah.

1556 Shem.

1558 Japhet.

1656 The Universal Flood, after
which followeth the Generation
of Shem.

C. H. A. P.

CHAP. II.

After the Flood.

Year

2 Arphaxad.

37 Selah.

67 Eber.

101 Peleg.

The Tower of *Babel* built.

Reu.

263 Serug.

192 Nahor.

222 Terah.

262 Haran.

352 Abraham.

436 Ishmael.

452 Sodom destroyed.

452 Isaac.

512 Jacob.

587 Ruben.

588 Simeon.

589 Levi.

599 Judah.

600 Dan.

601 Nephtali.

Asher.

602 Issachar.

Gad.

Zebulun.

604 Joseph.

619 Benjamin.

These twelve were the sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.

Minerva.

699 Pharez.

642 Hezron.

643 *Jacob* went into Egypt, where

Year

they were 215 years.

Hercules Lyb.

Aram.

*Prometheus.**Atlas.*

Aminadab.

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

Job.

Naason.

Salmon.

858 *Moses* delivered the children of Israel out of *Ægypt*, then was the Law given.

CHAP. III.

*After the Law given.**Phaeton* burnt.

40 *Joshua* brought the people out of the wilderness, into the land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18 y.

41 *Jubiles* began.

58 *Othiel* judged Israel 40 y. whereof *Cushan* the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.

*Rhadomanthus.*80 *Boaz* of *Rahab*.

90 *Ehud* & *Shamgar*, judged 80 y. whereof *Eglon* the *Moabite* oppressed them 18 y.

Troas ruled in *Dardania*, & called it *Troy*.

*Pegasus.**Dipheus.*

178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40 y. whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 y.

H 3

198 *Obed*

54
Year

The Practice to the

Year

- 198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.
218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whercof
the *Midianites* oppressed 7 y.
Theseus.
258 *Abimelech* 3 y.
261 *Tola* 2 y.
284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof
the *Ammonites* and *Philistines*
oppressed 12 y.
**Amazones Battel against
Thebes.**
311 *Ibsan* judged 7 y.
318 *Elon* 10 y.
Troy Destroyed.
329 *Abdon* the *Pirathonite* 8 y.
336 *Sampson* 20 y. In the time of
these 6 Judges, the *Philistines*
oppressed.
350 *Jess* father of *David* by *Obed*.
356 *Eli* the Priest 40 y.
397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.
432 *Brutus* came into *England*,
if the story be true.
447 *David* reigned 40 y.
Nathan, Asaph, Heman, & Je-
duthun, Prophets.
477 *Solomon* reigned 40 Y. and
481, (in his fourth year) built
the Temple, before the Birth of
Christ, about 916 y.

CHAP. IV.

Before Christ.

- 639 Temple Built.
900 **Pesiod.**

- 899 *Rhehoboam* reigned over *Ju-*
dah 17 y.
882 *Abijam* 3 y.
878 *Afa* 41 y.
838 *Jehosaphat* 25 y.
813 *Jehoram* 8 y.
805 *Ahaziah* 1 y.
804 *Athaliah* 6 y.
798 *Joash* 40 y.
758 *Amasiah* 29 y.
Jonah Prophesieth.
743 *Rome* Built by *Romulus*,
upon four Hills, which are
Palatinus, Capitolinus, Es-
quillinus, Aventinus; And
after enlarged by *Servius*
Tullus, within the Walls;
with other three Hills, *Coe-*
lius,iminalis, and Quir-
inalis.
729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12
years.
725 **Sardanapalus.**
718 *Ahaziah* 25 y.
Kingdom of *Israel* void 22
years.
700 *Numa Pompilius* the se-
cond Roman King.
615 *Lycurgus* the *Lacedemo-*
nian.
Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah pro-
phesied.
Tullus Hostilius the third Ro-
man King.
677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 15 y.
Michaiah also prophesied.
661 *Ahaz* 15 y.
Hezekiah 29 y.

628 *Sal-*

Year

628 *Salmanasar* carried ten tribes of *Israel* captive to *Babel*, from whence they never returned : and here the Race of the Kings of *Israel* ceased.

Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Assur* to *Babel*.

682 *Simonides*.

Aristoremus.

Anchus Maritus the fourth Roman King.

Archilochus, *Xelucus*, *Pomer*, *Phalaris*.

617 *Manasseh* 55 y.

Jeremiah prophesieth.

610 *Sabpha*, *Milo*, *Stesichorus*, *Epimenios*.

563 *Nebuchadnezzar*.

562 *Amon* 2 y.

560 *Josiah* 31 y.

Zephaniah and *Habbakuk* prophesie.

526 *Jehojakim* 11 y.

Captivity wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captive *Daniel*, and many others into *Babylon*, began the Third Year of *Jehojakim*.

Jeremiah continueth his prophesie in *Judah*.

Daniel prophesieth in *Babel*.

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

Ezekiel prophesieth.

307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the Remnant of *Judah* carried into *Agypt*, where *Jeremiah* Prophesieth.

Year

Ezekiel continueth his Prophecie in *Babel*.

501 *Coufils* two yearly began in *Rome*.

495 *Horatius Cocles*.

494 *Salathiel*.

493 *Dictators* in *Rome*.

447 *Tribunes* of the People began in *Rome*.

468 *Zerobabel*.

466 *Pythagoras*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Cresus*, *Peraclitus*, *Elope*, *Solon*, *Charles*, *Seven Wise-men*, *Distratus*.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belshazer*, began the Empire of the *Persians*, and gave leave for the *Jews* to return and Build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be Built:

The History of *Ezra*.

Artachshastite, called of prophane Writers *Cambyses*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

Ahashuerash, called *Darius Hyastaspis*.

444 He divorced *Vashti*, married *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 *Tribuni Militum*.

425 *Darius* of *Persia*, called also *Artachshaste*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.

Haggai Prophesieth.

Zech-

Year

- Zeehariah* Prophecieth.
 423 *Malachi* the last Prophet.
 424 *Nehemiah* his Story, who builded the Walls of Jerusalem.
 397 Battle *Deloponesiack*, 27 years, till the *Lacedemonians* overcame Athens.
 386 Rome taken by *Gallus* a *Byttain*.
 386 *Themistocles*, *Aristides*, *Aeschilus*, *Sophocles*, *Pericles*, *Empedocles*, *Hippocrates*, *Parmenios*, *Aristarchus*, *Euripides*, *Poredotus*, *Aristobulus*, *Socrates*, *Alcibiades*, *Diogenes*, *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Agessilaus*.
 363 *Phillip* of *Macedonia* Conquered all *Grecia*, after the *Thebanes* had subdued the *Lacedemonians*.
 251 *Marcus Curtius*, *Manlius*, *Corquatos*.
 350 *Aristocles*, *Demosthenes*, *Epicurus*, *Epaminodas*, *Theophrastus*, *Menander*, *Xenocrates*.
 344 Wars with the *Samnites* at Rome continued 49 years.
 332 *Alexander* the Great, conquered *Persia*, he entreated the Jews honourably, and Reigned 12 years.
 Now was the Empire of the *Grecians* at, which after the death of *Alexander*, was divided into four Captains, where-

Year

- of *Syria* and *Egypt* continued until the Empire of the *Romans*, and always vexed the Jews.
 Now beginneth the story of the *Macchabees*.
 301 Two Decii in Rome.
 300 *Zeno* Author of the *Stoicks*.
Aratus, *Demetrius*, *Phalereus*
 288 *Ptolome Philadelphus* caused seventy two Interpreters to Translate the *L A T I* into Greek.
 283 *Petruria* yielded to Rome wholly.
 272 *Regulus*, *Polybius*, *Cleantes*.
 267 War of *Carthage* and Rome. 12 years.
 241 Battle African with *Nu-midia*.
 238 *Jesus Sirach*.
 236 *Nebius Plautus*.
 224 *Antiochus Magnus*.
 219 The second battle of *Carthage*, because that *Hannibal* had recovered Spain from Rome.
 131 The third Battle of *Carthage*, which was in three years utterly destroyed by *Scipio Junior*.
 129 *Pharisees*, *Saducees*, and *Essences*. began their Sects.
 89 Civil War in Rome eight years, between *Marius* and *Sylla*, because *Sylla* being younger

Year

younger was chosen Captain
into Asia, to the Battle of
thysdratich.

17 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

57 Brittain entered upon by Julius
Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Empe-
rour 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid
Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Emperour 56.

34 Herod the great made King of
Jury, after whose death his four
Sons were confirmed in his King-
dom, and called Tetrachs, See
Luke 3. 1.

Temple again sumptuously Buildd
by Herod.

Christ Born, in the 24 Year of Au-
gustus: From which beginneth
our usual account.

CHAP. V.

After the Birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius Emperour, after the
Birth of Christ 16 years.

33 Christ Crucified.

33 Stephen Stoned.

41 Paul Converted.

42 Ptolemy (President in Ju-

Year

ry: He Beheaded James.

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James Beheaded.

46 Mark Preached in Egypt.

49 Luke Wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galathians written
from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Thessalonians,
written from Athens.

54 Phillip Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthians, from
Ephesus,

51 To Timothy, from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peters first Epistle.

56 Peters second Epistle.

56 To the Romans, from Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

59 Epistles to the Philippians,
Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon
from Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought.)

63 James thrown down from a
Pinnacle.

66 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul Martyred at Rome.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian
and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperour.

85 Nicolaitan Hereticks.

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius,
Julius Sallust, Plutarch, Juvenal,
Appian, Ammianus.

93 John Banished to Patmos, where
(as is thought) he Wrote

I

his

Year

his Gospel, and the Revelati-
on
67 *John* returned from Patmos to
Ephesus.
100 *John* dyed.
114 *Pliny* Writeth for the Chri-
stians.
133 *Calen*.
170 *Iustinus* dyed a Martyr.
180 *Irenaeus* of Lions.
187 *England* Received the Go-
spel.
202 *Clemens Alexandrinus*.
210 *Tertullian*.
219 *Origen*.

Year

40 *Cyprian*.
289 *Constantine* Reigned in Eng-
land.
307 *Eusebius*.
333 *Athanasius*.
347 *Hillary*.
347 *Gregory Nazianzen*.
371 *Ambrose B. of Millain*.
375 *Hieronimus*.
400 *Chrysostom*.
409 *Augustine*.
414 *Theodoret*.
500 *Goths* conquered Italy, then
increased Barbarism and Papi-
stry.

Directions for the Unskilful.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet: *Viz.* The Order of the Letters as they stand, without Book, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) neer the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*n*) towards the end. Therefore if the Word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*r*) look towards the end. Again, if the Word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy Word presently. Secondly, thou must know the Cause of the Difference of the Letters: All Written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are Words taken from the Latine, or other learned Language. Those with the *Italick* Letters, as (*abandon*) are French Words made English. Those with the *English* Letter are meerly *English*, or from some other Vulgar Tongue: the Word joyning unto it is ever *English*, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true Writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all the Words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) or (*h*) is never pronounced,

ced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek Words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion: as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*: so Baptism in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine Words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with Difference are marked with this (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*;) and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one Word to another, as thus, in that Word *Brigandine*, see *Barque*. then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn Variety of Words.

When a Word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known but a *barque*, that is, a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that; if I should put down all derivations, it would be over long; therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice soon from the primitive or Original: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end: there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known, I omit them.

Abandon cast away

abba *Father*

abbess *abba esse, Mistress of a*

Nunnery

abreviate *short*

abridge *see abbreviate*

abute *use into*

abecedary *the Order of the Letters, or be that useth them*

abbe *maintain*

abominable

abhor

abject *base*

abjure *renounce*

abolish *make void*

abricor ** k. of fruit*

aboard

abrogate *see abolish*

absolve *Pardon*

absolve *perfect*

absolution *forfeiture*

abstinence *restraining*

abstract *see abbreviate*

absurd *foolish*

accent *tune*

accept *take liking*

access free coming to
 a necessary Partaker
 accident Befal
 accomodate fit to
 accomplish * finish
 account * to Reckon
 accord * agreement
 accurate cunning
 accrew * grow
 ascertain * make sure
 atchieve see accomplish
 acorn
 active Rumble
 actual in Act
 acute witty
 addict Given to
 adieu Farewel
 address Prepare, Direct
 adjacent Lying to
 adjourn defer
 adjure make to swear
 administer govern or serve
 admire marvel at
 admiral chief by Sea
 admission receiving
 adopt take for his Child
 adore worship
 adorn beautifie
 adverse contrary
 advertise give knowledge
 adulation flattery
 adulterate counterfeit
 advocate attorney
 advowson patronage
 adustion burning
 asable ready and Courteous in
 speech
 affect earnestly desire
 affinity kin by Marriage

affirmative avouching
 affiance trust
 affianced betrothed
 agent doer
 aggravate make grievous
 agility nimbleness
 agony heavy passion
 alacrity cheerfulness
 alarm sound to the Battle
 alien stranger
 alienation estranging
 alight
 alledge * bring proof
 alliance kindred or league
 allusion pointing to
 allude to point to
 aliment nourishment
 alms
 almighty
 alphabet order of Letters
 altercation debate
 allegory similitude
 allegiance obedience
 altitude height
 allegation alledging
 ambassadour messenger
 ambiguous doubtful
 ambition desire to honour
 ambushment privy train
 amorous full of Love
 amplify enlarge
 anatomy gr. cutting up
 anathema accursed
 andiron
 anguish grief
 anchor
 animate encourage
 annually yearly
 animadversion Noting

antichrist against Christ
 antedated fore-told
 anticipation preventing
 angle corner
 antickly disguised
 annihilate make void
 ancestor fore-Fathers
 annulity see annihilate
 aphorism General Rule
 apostate back-slder
 apostasie falling away
 amen so be it
 apostle gr. see ambassadour
 apology gr. defence
 apocalyps gr. Revelation
 alpha gr. the first Greek Letter
 apothecary
 apochrypha not of Authority
 apparent in Sight
 appeach accuse
 appeal to seek to a higher Judge
 appertain to belong
 appurtenant } belonging
 appurtenance
 appetite desire to Eat
 application applying to
 appose ask Question
 apposition apposing
 approbation allowing
 approve allow
 approach come nigh
 appropriate make his own
 apt fit
 arbiter } Umpire
 arbitrator }
 arbitrament Judgement
 arch gr. Chief
 archangel gr. chief Angel
 archbishop chief Bishop

architect chief Builder
 argent Silver
 argue to Reason
 arithmetick gr. Art of Number-
 ing
 ark Ship
 armory House of Arms
 arraign
 arrive * come to Land
 arrearages * Debt Unpaid
 artificer Handicrafts-man
 artificial Workman-like
 articulate Jointed
 ascend go up
 ascertain * assure
 assent agreement
 ascent a going up
 ascribe give to
 askew askew
 aspect looking up
 aspire climb up
 asperate rough
 aspiration breathing
 assay * probe
 assail set upon
 assail see assail
 assertion affirming
 assiduity continuance
 asseveration earnest Affirm-
 ing
 assign appoint
 assignation appointment
 allizes
 assistance Help
 associate Company
 astrictive } binding
 astringent }
 astronomy gr. Knowledge of the
 astrology Stars
 atheist

atheist without God
 atheism the Opinion of the A-
 theist
 attach Seize upon
 attain * Convict of Crime
 attainder * a Conviction
 attempt * set upon
 attentive Heed
 attribute Give to
 avarice Covetousness
 audacious bold
 audience Hearing
 auditor Hearer, or Officer of
 accounts
 audible easie to be heard
 aver Avouch
 augment To Increase
 avouch affirm with Earnestness
 authentical gr. Of Authority
 autumn the Harvest
 axiome Certain Principles
 Ballance a Pair of Scales
 bayliff
 bankrupt Bankrout
 banquet
 baptist a Baptizer
 baptism
 barbarian Rude Person
 barbarism Barbarousness
 barque * a Small Ship
 barterer A Contentious Person
 barrester Allowed to give Coun-
 sel
 barter To Bargain
 battery Beating
 balm
 beatitude Blessedness
 beguile Deceive
 beneficial Profitable

benevolence Good Will
 benign favourable
 benignity Bounty
 bereft Deprived
 besiege
 biere
 bishop Overseer
 blank to make white
 blaspheme gr. Speaking ill of
 God
 blood
 bear
 beast
 boat
 bough
 bought
 bonnet Cap
 bracelets
 bracer
 brief
 brigandine Coat of Defence
 brigandine see barque
 brandish * to make a Sword
 bright
 breath
 brothel keeper of a House of
 Bawdry
 bruise
 bruit
 buggery Conjunction with one of
 the same
 burgeses a Head Man of a Town
 build.
 Calidity Craftiness
 capacity fit to take, or receive
 cancel to Undo
 canon gr. Law
 canonize Make a Saint
 capital Deadly, or Great

capital **State-house**
 capitulate
 captious **Catching**
 captive **Prisoner**
 captivate **Make Subject**
 carbuncle **k. Disease of Stone**
 carnality **Fleshliness**
 casualty **Chance**
 castigation **Chastisement**
 catalogue gr. **Head-Roll**
 cathedral gr. **Church, chief in the**
Diocess
 catholique **Universal**
 cauldron
 caution **(Warning)**
 celebrate **Make Famous**
 celestial **Heavenly**
 celerity **Swiftness**
 censure **Correction**
 censor **Corrector**
 centurion **Captain**
 cease
 cement
 center **Hidden**
 ceremony
 certain
 certifie
 ceruse **White Lead**
 cistern
 character **The fashion of a Letter**
 chaunt * sing
 champaign **Plain field**
 chambering **Lightness**
 charter of **Writing**
 chamberlain
 chariot
 chancery
 chivalry **Knighthood**
 chief

cherubim **Order of Angels**
 chirography gr. **Hand-writing**
 christ Anointed
 chirurgion gr.
 choler gr. **A humour causing An-**
ger
 chronicle gr. **History**
 chronographer gr. **History writer**
 chronology gr. **History of Times**
 church **Faithful People**
 chrystial gr. **Glass**
 cider **Dunk made of Apples**
 cinamon
 circle
 circuit
 citron
 city
 citizen
 circumcise **To cut about the Pre-**
by skin
 circumference **Round Circuit**
 circumlocution **Circumference of**
Speech
 circumvent **Prevent**
 civit
 civil
 clamorous **Ready to speak ill**
 clemency **Benignity**
 client he that is **Defended**
 cockatrice **k. of Beasts**
 collect **Carry**
 colleague **Companion**
 collatio **Recital**
 coadjutor **Helper**
 cogitation **Thought**
 collusion **Deceit**
 colum **One side of a Post Dock**
den
 comedy gr. **Stage-Play**

commencement a beginning
 comet gr. blazing Star
 commentary Exposition
 commodious profitable
 commotion rebellion
 communicate made Partaker
 communion fellowship
 compact join together
 compendious short
 competitor he that standeth with
 me for an Office
 compile gather and make
 complexion
 complices Colleagues
 compose make
 composition agreement
 comprehend contain
 comprise see comprehend
 concoct to digest meat
 concord agree
 concordance agreement
 competent convenient
 compromit to make agree
 concavity hollownes
 compulsion force
 conceal
 conception
 womb
 concupiscence desire
 concurr agree together
 condescend agree unto
 condign worthy
 conduct guiding
 confession compounding
 confederate see compact
 confer talk together
 conference communication
 confidence trust
 confirm Establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods
 conflict battle
 confound overthrow
 congeal harden
 congestion a heaping up
 congregate gather together
 congruity see concord
 conjunction joining together
 conjecture guess
 consent Agreement
 Harmony
 consequence following
 consecrate to make holy
 consequent following
 conserve keep
 consist stand
 consolation comfort
 consistory a place of civil iudge-
 ment
 consort see consent
 conspire agree for ill
 construe expound
 consult take Counsel
 contagious that corrupteth
 contemplation Meditation
 continence modest abstaining
 contract make short
 contradiction
 contribute bestow
 comitate borrowall
 contrition sorrow
 convert turn
 convict proved
 convert bring before
 converse company with
 convocation calling together
 convulsion
 copartner fellow
 copious plentiful

corps **dead body**
 corporal **bodily**
 corrosive **fretting**
 correspondent **answerable**
 corrigible **easily corrected**
 corroborate **strengthen**
 covert **hiding place**
 costive **bound in body**
 cosmography gr. **Description of the world**
 counterpoise **make level**
 countermaind **command contrary.**
 compunction **picking**
 coffin **a basket, or corp-chest**
 creed **the belief**
 credence **belief**
 credulous **ealie to believe**
 criminous **faulty**
 crucifie **fassen to a cross**
 crocodile k. of beasts
 culpable **blame-worthy**
 cupit **a foot and half**
 cup-boord
 cursalite **turning fast over**
 cymbal-an instrument
 clyster **or a glister**
 cypress.
 Deacon gr. **providor for the pooe**
 debility **weakness**
 deaf **that cannot hear**
 damage **loss**
 decent **comely**
 decline **fall away**
 decision **cutting away**
 decorum **comeliness**
 descipher **describe**
 dedicating **a debating**
 deduct **taking out**

defect **want**
 deflower **to dishonour**
 defraud **deceive**
 deformed **ill-shapen**
 define **shew what it is**
 degenerate **be unlike his Ancest.**
 ors
 dehort **move from**
 deity **God-head**
 deifie **make like God**
 delectation **delight**
 delicate **dainty**
 delude **deceive**
 deluge **great flood**
 delusion **mockery**
 demonstrate **shew plainly**
 denizon **freeman**
 denounce **declare a sentence a-**
 gainst
 depend **hang upon**
 deportation **carrying away**
 depose **put from**
 deprive **see oppose**
 depute **appoint**
 deride **mock**
 derive **fetch from**
 derivation **take from another**
 derogate **see detract**
 describe **set forth**
 descend **go down**
 desert **wilderness**
 desist **leave off**
 detest **hate greatly**
 detect **be tray**
 detract **take from**
 detriment **loss**
 detruide **thrust from**
 devote **given unto**
 dexterity **aptness**

diabolical **develish**
 diadem **crown**
 diet **manner of food**
 dialogue **gr. conference**
 defame
 defamation **a slandering**
 difficult **hard**
 diocess **gr. jurisdiction**
 diocesan **that hath jurisdiction**
 digest **bring in order, see concoct**
 dignity **worthiness**
 digress **turn from**
 dilate **enlarge**
 direct **guide**
 diminution **lessening**
disturse **lay out money**
 descend **see descend**
 disciple **scholar**
 discipline **instruction**
 dissent **disagree**
 discern **see**
 disclose **discover**
 discord **disagreement**
 discuss **examine, or dissolue**
 disjoyn **unjoyn**
 disfranchise **take away free-**
dome
 dismiss **let pass**
 disloyal **disobedient**
 disparagement **inequality of**
birth
 dispence **set free**
 disperse **send abroad**
 dispeople **to unpeople a place**
 discent **from our ancestors**
 dissimilitude **unlikeness**
 dissolve **unloose**
 dissolute **careless**
 dissonant **disagreeing**

distinguish **put difference**
 dice
 disable **make unable**
 disability **unableness**
 disanul **make void**
 disputable **questionable, or**
doubtful
 define
 discomfit **put to flight**
 discomfiture **a putting to flight**
 decipher **lay open**
 digestion **bringing into order**
 digression **going from the mat-**
ter
 difficulty **hardness**
 dimension **measuring**
 direction **ordering**
 dissimulation **dissembling**
 discourse
 dismember **part one piece from**
another
 disposition **natural inclination**
or setting in order
 discipation **scattering**
 dissolution **breaking**
 distillation **distilling, or drop-**
ping down
 distinct **differing**
 distinction **making a difference**
 divulgate **make common**
 dispoil **take away by violence**
 display **spread abroad**
 distracted **troubled in mind**
 distribution **division**
 disturb **disquiet**
 dissuade **see dehort**
 ditty **the matter of a Song**
 divert **turn from**
 divine **heavenly**

divi.

divinity heavenly doctrine	enchant * bewitch
diurnity daylines	enfranchise * make free
doctrine learning	enflame burn
dolour grief	engrate press upon
dolorous grievous	ensign flag of war
docility easiness to be taught	enormous out of square
dolphin k. of fish	enterr lay in the earth
domestical at home	enterlace put between
dominion	environ compass about
domination } rule.	ephah k. of measure
Eclipse gr. falling	epitaph gr. the writing on a
ecclesiastical belonging to the	Comb
Church	epitomy gr. the brief of a book
edict commandment	epitomize gr. to make an epit-
edifice building	omy
education bringing up	epistle gr. a letter sent
edition putting forth	episcopal bishop-like
effect a thing to be done	epicure given to pleasure
effectual forcible	epilogue conclusion
effeminate womanish	equinoctial when the days and
efficacy force	nights are equal
effusion pouring forth	erect set up
egress forth going	erroneous full of error
election choice	eschew forfeit
elect chosen	essence substance
elegance fine speech	estimate esteem
elephant k. of beasts	eternal everlasting
emroids k. of disease	evangelist bringer of good ty-
elevate lift up	dings
emblem gr. picture	evict overcome
emmet, or plimire	eunuch gr. gelded, or great
empire government	Officer
encroach	evocation calling forth
enarration declaration	exasperate whet on
encounter set against	exact perfect, or require with
enduce move	extremity
enhance make greater	exaggerate heap up
eniminy } hatred	exaltation advancing
eniminy	except

excursion **running out**
 exceed
 excell
exchequer office of receipt
 exclaim **cry out**
 execrable **curled**
 execute **perform**
 excrement **dung**
 exempt **free**
 exemplifie **enlarge**
 exhibit **put up**
 exile **banish**
 exorcist **gr. conjurer**
 expedient **fit**
 expel **put out**
 expend **lay out**
 expedition **haste**
 expect **look for**
 expire **end**
 explicate **declare**
 exploit **enterprize**
 expulsion **driving out**
 exquisite **perfect**
 extend **spread forth**
 extenuate **lessen**
 extol **advance**
 exhort **urging out**
 extract **draw out**
 extemporal
 extemporary } **sudden**
 Fabulous **feigned**
 fact **deed**
 faction **division**
 factious **that maketh division**
 facility **easiness**
 falkoner
 fallacy **deceit**
 fantask
 fatal **by destiny**

festival **feast day**
 festivity **mirth**
 female
 feminine } **the she**
 fertile **fruitful**
 fervent **hot**
 feaver **ague**
 figurative **by signs**
 finally **lastly**
 firmament **sky**
 flagon **great wine-pot**
 flexible **easily bent**
 flegm **one of the humours**
 flux **disease of scouring**
 fornication **uncleanness** be-
 tween two single persons
 fortification **strengthening**
 fountain **head-spring**
 fortitude **valiantness**
 fragments **relicks**
 fragility **brittleness**
 fragrant **sweet-smelling**
 fraternity **brother-hood**
 fraudulent **deceitful**
 frequent **often**
 frivolous **vain**
 frontlet **h. head attire**
 fructife **make fruitful**
 frustrate **make void**
 frugal **thrift**
 fugitive **runagate**
 function **calling**
 funeral **burial**
 furbrusher **brush**
 furious **raging**
 future **time to come**
 Garboyl **hurry-hurry**
 garner **corn-chamber**
 gem **precious stone**

gentility } gentry	hostage pledge
generosity }	host army
gentile heathen	hostility hatred
generation offspring	humane gentle
gender	humidity moisture
genealogie generation	hymn gr. song
genitor father	hypocrite dissembler
geometry gr. art of measuring	hysope.
gesture	Ideot gr. unlearned
ginger	idolatry gr. false worship
gourd k. plant	jealous
gorget	Jesus Saviour
gorgeous	ignominy reproach
gospel glad tidings	illegitimate unlawfully born
gradation by steps	illusion mockery
graduate that has taken degree	imbecility weakness
gratise to pleasure	imbark
gratis freely	immediate next to
guardian* keeper	imitation following
gulph deep pool	immoderate without measure
gyves fetters.	immortal everlasting
Hability }	impeach accuse
or } ableness	immunity freedom
ability }	impediment lett
habitable able to dwell in	imperial belonging to the
habit apparel	Church
harbinger sent before to prepare	imperfection unperfectness
harmony gr. musick	impenitent unrepentant
hallelujah praise to the Lord	impiety ungodliness
heraulds Kings Messengers	impose lay upon
haughty lofty	impression printing
hebrew from Hebrews stock	impudent shameless
heathen see gentile	impugn disprove
helmet head-piece	impute
heritick } that holds	impunity without punishment
heretical } heresie	impropriation making proper
homage worship	imanity beastly cruelty
hosanna save I pray thee	importune to be earnest with
horror amazement	imperious desirous to rule
	incessantly

incessantly earnestly
 inquisition searching
 incense k. offering
 inference to stir up
 incident hapning
 inchant * bewitch
 inclination moving
 incline lean unto
 incumber trouble
 incommodious hurtful
 incompatible unsufferable
 incongruity without agreement
 incontinent presently, or unchast
 incur run into
 indemnity without loss
 indignity unworthiness
 indignation hatred
 induce move
 induction bringing in
 indurate harden
 infamous ill reported
 infection corrupting
 infer bring in
 infernal belonging to hell
 infirmity weakness
 inflammation inflaming
 infinite without number
 influence a flowing in
 inform give notice
 ingrave carve
 ingredience entrance
 inhabit dwelling
 inhibit forbid
 inhibition forbidding
 injunction committing
 injurious wrongful or hurtful
 innovate make new
 innovation making new
 inordinate out of order

insinuate creep in
 inspire breath into
 insolent proud
 instigation provoking
 institutor appoint
 intercept prevent
 intercession going between, or
 making intreaty
 interchange exchange
 intercourse mutual access
 interest loan
 interline write between
 intermeddle deal with
 intermingle mingle with
 intermission a ceasing
 interpreter expounder
 interrogation a question asked
 interrupt break off
 intricate inwrapped
 introduction entrance
 intrude to thrust in violently
 invincible not to be won
 irruption breaking in
 irrevocable not to be recalled
 irreprehensible without reproof
 Israelite of Israel
 judicial belonging to judgment
 jubile year of joy
 juror sword-man
 juice
 justify approve.
 Lapidary skilful in stones
 largesse liberality
 lascivious wanton
 laud praise
 laurel bay-tree
 laxative loose
 legacy gift by will or ambassage
 legion host

legate ambassage
 leger demain light-handed
 leprosie k. of disease
 libertine loose in religion
 lethargy k. of drowsie disease
 licentious taking liberty
 lieutenant deputy
 limitation appointment
 literature learning
 lingel Shoe-makers thread
 linguist skilful in tongues
 litigious quarrellous
 lore late
 lottery * casting of lots
 loyal obedient
 lunatick wanting of wits
 Magician using witch-craft
 magistrate governour
 magnanimity of a great mind
 magnificence sumptuousness
 maladie disease
 malicious
 male-contented discontented
 malign hating
 manacles fetters
 manger
 maranatha accursed
 manumiss set free
 march go in array
 mart fair
 martial warlike
 marches borders
 margent edge of a book
 marrow
 martyr gr. witness
 matron antient woman
 matrice womb
 mature ripe
 mechanical gr. handy-craft

mediocrity measure
 medicine
 mercement
 mediator advocate
 mercer
 mercy
 mediate muse
 monstrous defiled
 melancholly gr. humour of colic
 tariness
 melodious sweet sounding
 meritorious that deserbeth
 method gr. order
 metaphor gr. similitude
 ministration ministring
 militant warring
 minority under age
 monastery colledge of Monks
 miraculous marvellous
 mix, our * a looking-glass
 mitigate aswage
 mixtion mingling
 mixture idem
 mobility moving
 modest sober
 moderate temperate
 modern of our times
 moiety half
 moment weight, or sudden
 momentary sudden
 monarch gr. one ruling all
 moote argue
 monument antiquity
 morality civil behaviour
 mortal that endeth
 mortuary due for the dead
 motive cause moving
 morti
 mountain great hill

munition defence	odour smell
mutable changeable	odoriferous sweet smelling
mustachio's upper lips hair	officious dutiful
malmsiey	olivet place of Olives
muse goodness of learning	Omnipotent Almighty
mutation change	operation working
myrrhe k. of sweet gum	oppertunity fitness
mystical that hath a mystery in it.	oppose set against
mystery hidden secret.	opprobrious reproachful
Native born	ordure dung
narration declaration	original beginning
near	oracle a speech from God
necessity	ordination ordaining
navigation sailing	orphan without parents
negromancy gr. black art	orthography gr. true writing
nerve sinew	ostentation boasting
negligence	overplus more then needeth.
neuter of neither side	Pacific quiet
nicolaitan gr. an Heretick from Nicholas	pamphlet small treatise
nephew	pantofoe a slipper
nonage underage	paradise a place of pleasure
nonsuit not following	paraphrase gr. exposition
novice	paramour amorous Lady
notifie give knowledge	parable similitude
numeration numbering	parcel
nutriment nourishment.	parget
Obeysance obedience	partial
oblation offering	partition division
oblique crooked	passion suffering
oblivious forgetful	passover one of the jews Feasts
obstinate forward	pathetical gr. vehement
obscure dark	patriarch gr. chief father
obstruction stopping	patrimony fathers gift
obtuse dull	patronage defence
occidental belonging to the West	patronize defend
odious hateful	pavilion tent
	paucity fewness
	pavement
	peccavi I have offended

patri-

peculiar proper	planet gr. wandering star
penfive sorrowful	plausible pleasing
pentecost gr. CC Whitsontide	plenitude fullness
perceive	plume feather
peregrination journeying in a strange Land	plurality more then one
peremptory resolute	policy
perfect	poitrel ornament for a Horse breast
period end	poet gr. a verse-maker
perilous dangerous	poetress a woman-poet
perinit suffer	polish deck
permutable changeable	pollute defile
perpetuity a continuance	pomgranat k. of fruit
perplexity trouble, grief	ponderous weighty
persecute	populous full of people
persist } continue	postscript written after
persevere }	protract defer
perspicuous evident	popular pleasing the people
participate partaker	preamble fore-speech
pervert overthrow	precept command
peruke hair laid forth	predecessor before departed
perverse froward	predestinate appoint be
pedegree a stock	precious
petition prayer	precinct compals
phantasie imagination	predominant ruling
pheasant	preface see preamble
pharisee one of that sect	prejudice hurt
physiognomy knowledge by the visage	prejudicated foretalled
physick	premunire forfeiture of goods
phrase gr. form of speech	preparative preparation
phrensie gr. madness	preposterous disorderd
philosophy gr. study of wisdom	prerogative privilege
pidgeon	presbyterie gr. Eldership
pirate sea-robber	prescript decree
piety godliness	prescription limitation
pillage spoil in war	prest ready
pilot + Master-guider of a ship	primitive first
plaintiff the complainant	priority first in place
	pristine old

Probation allowance
 prodigious monstrous
 proceed go on
 profound deep
 prophane ungodly
 prognosticate foretell
 progeny off-spring
 prohibit forbid
 prologue see preface
 prolix tedious
 prompt ready
 promulgation see publication
 propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie
 propose propound
 propriety property
 prorogue put off
 prostitute set open for uncleanness
 prophesie foretell or expound
 prophet gr. he that prophesieth
 prospect a sight a far off
 prowess valiantness
 prose the writing that is not verse
 proselite gr. stranger converted
 prostrate fall down
 protect defend
 provocation provoking
 provident fore-seeing
 prudence wisdom
 psalm heavenly song
 psalmograph a writer of psalms
 psalmist a psalm
 psalter book of psalms
 publish set abroad
 publique open
 publican toll-gatherer
 publication publishing
 purgatory place of purging

pursuit following
 puissant powerful
 putrifie corrupt
 Quardangle fourcornered
 quadrant four-squared
 queach thick heap
 quintessence the chief vertue
 quotidian daily.
 Kapacity fierceness
 rapine violent catching
 rarifie establish
 real unfeigned
 receipt
 receit
 recognisance acknowledgment
 recoil go back
 reconcile bring into favour
 recreate refresh
 redeem buy again
 redemption buying again
 refection refreshing
 reflection casting back
 refer put over
 refuge succour
 regenerate born again
 regiment government
 register calender
 reject cast away
 rejoinder answers to a reply
 reiterate repeat
 relate report
 relation reporting
 relapse back-falling
 relaxation refreshing
 relinquish forsake
 remit forgive
 remis loose
 remorse prick of conscience
 remove put farther

renounce:

renounce + forsake	saturity fullness
repast food	savage wild
repel put back	sauce
repeal cast back	scalp pate
repose put trust in	sacrifice holy offering
repress put down	scepter sign of rule
repulse putting back	schism breach
repugnancy contrariety	schismatick that moveth a
repugnant contrary	schism
repute account	scripture writing
reign give over	scruple doubt
restauration restoring	scrupulous full of doubts
resume take again	sc urges
revoke call back	scurrility saucy scoffing
rhetorick art of eloquence	seclude shut out
rhetorician gr. skilful in Rhe-	sectary see schismatick
toxic	secondary the second
rheum gr.	seduce deceive
rogue	sedulity diligence
ruinous ready to fall	seigniory lordship
rudiment first instruction	seminary a nursery
rupture breach	senator alderman
rustical clownish.	sensible easie felt
Sabboth rest	sense
sacrilege Church-robbing	sensual brutish
sacrament holy sign, or oath	sepulchre grave
sacrifice	sequel following
sadduce k. sectary	sequester to remove from, or
safeguard safe-keeping	displace
saint holy one.	service
sanctification holiness	sergent
salubrity wholesomeness	servitude bondage
sanctity } holiness	servile slavish
sanctimony }	severity sharpness
sanctuary holy place	sect kind
sandals gr. slippers	significant plainly signifying
sapience wisdom	simplicity plainness
satiety fullness	sinister unhappy
satyr nipping verse	situation placing

slaughter
 slice
 sluice
 soar mount high
 sociable fellow-like
 solace comfort
 solution unloosing
 society fellowship
 solicit move
 summary brief
 sophister caviller
 forcery witchcraft
 soveraign chief
 spacious large
 specific signifie
 special
 spicery
 spleen gr. mist
 spongy like a sponge
 spruce
 squinancy k. disease
 station standing
 stability sureness
 stillatory a distilling place
 stipendiary that serveth for
 wages
 studious diligent
 style manner of speech
 submit slowly
 suborn procure a false witness
 subscribe write under
 substract
 substract } take from
 substitute Deputy
 subtile crafty
 subversion overthrowing
 succceed follow
 suggest
 sulphur bymstone

summarily briefly
 superficies upper side
 superfluous needless
 superscription writing above
 supplant overthrow
 support bear up
 supposition supposing
 suppress
 superior higher
 supremacy chieftain
 surcharge overcharge
 surmount exceed
 surcingle
 suspense doubt
 surplus, see overplus
 survive overlive
 synagogue place of assembly
 sycophant flatterer
 synod general assembly
 Tabernacle Tent
 timerous fearful
 temerity rashness
 temperature temperateness
 temperate keeping a mean
 temperance sobriety
 temple a Church
 tempestuous boisterous
 temporize to serve the time
 temporary for a time
 terrestrial earthly
 tenuity smallness
 tetrarch gr. governour of a
 fourth part
 tenure hold
 termination ending
 thwite shave
 certain every other day
 testification witnessing
 testicle stone

theology gr. divinity
 thyme k. herb
 tractable easie to handle
 tractate a treatise
 tragedy a solemn play
 tradition delivering from one
 to another
 traffick bargaining
 transfigure change
 transitory soon pass away
 tranquillity quietness
 transfer convey over
 transform transfigure
 transgress go beyond
 translate turn
 transport carry over
 transpose change
 triangle thre cornered
 tribunal judgement seat
 tripartice threefold
 trivial of small moment
 tribe company
 tromp deceive
 triumph great joy
 triumphant rejoycing for the
 conquest
 tribute
 truce peace
 turbulent
 tympany k. dropsie.
 Vacant void
 valour courage
 vanquish overcome
 vapour moisture ascending

vendible saleable
 venerable worshipful
 versifie make verses
 venereal lustful
 vesture } garment
 vestment }
 vice
 vicious
 view
 vincible to be overcome
 victorious that hath gotten
 many victories
 vineyard orchard of grapes
 vigilant watchful
 visitation going to see
 vision sight
 ulcer botch
 union unity
 unite joyn
 universal general
 urine stale or piss
 unsatiable that hath not enough
 vocation calling
 volubility swiftness
 voluptuous given to pleasure
 urbanity courtesie
 usurp take unlawful authority
 utility profit
 vulgar common
 wages
 wager
 weight
 wrought.

FINIS.



To the READER.

IF notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Child may have spoiled his Book before it be learned; thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these Written Copies until he can Read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of Rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children; plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth dayly confute thee; Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewel.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the eye. O quicken thou
me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my want, and thou hearest
me: O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy command-
ments: and so shall I talk of thy wondrous
works.

My soul melteth away for mine heaviness, com-
fort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou
me to make much of thy law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy judg-
ments have I laid before me.

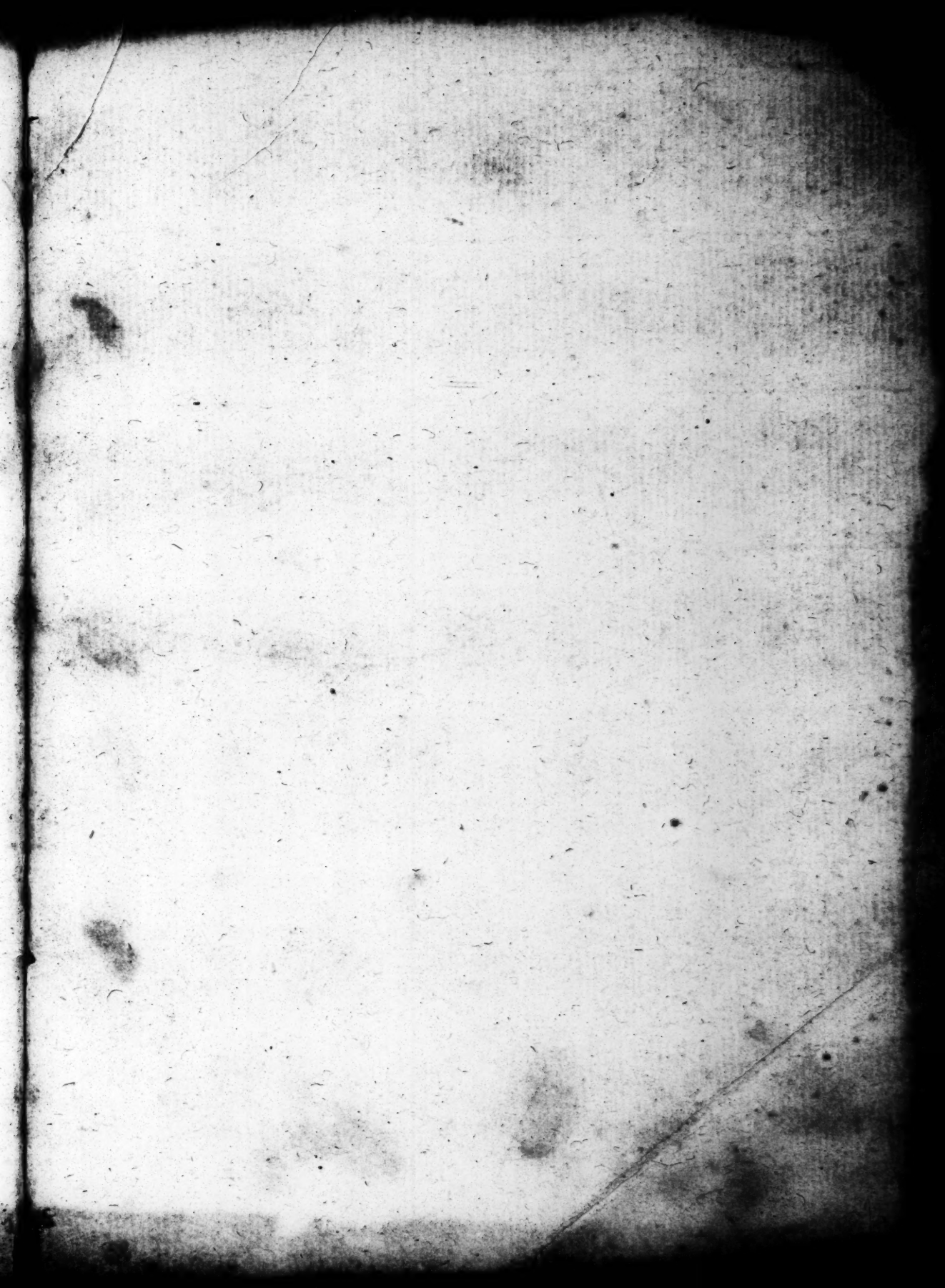
I have sinned unto thy testimonies. O Lord re-
buke me not.

I will run for joy in the way of thy commandments when
thou hast set my heart at liberty.

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Jane Carr

STATIONER 2. 1880.



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